

SPACEFLIGHT ASSOCIATED NEURO-OCULAR SYNDROME (SANS): 2023 Clinical Update



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SANS: 2023 Clinical Update

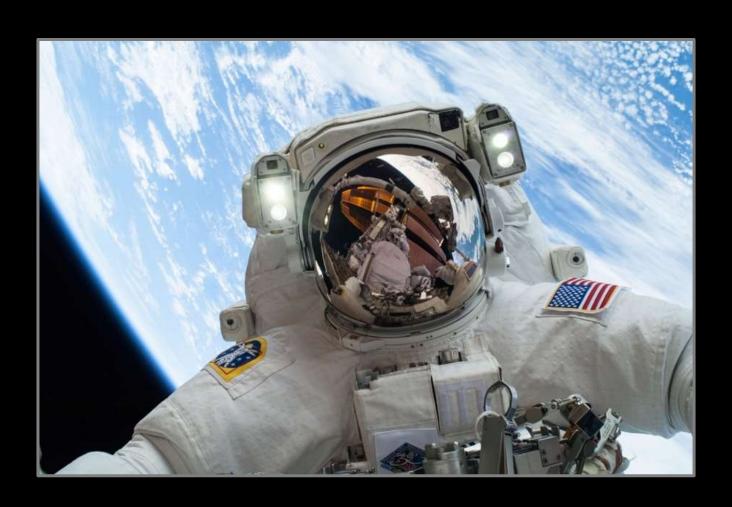
- SANS Prevalence
- On-orbit Diagnostic HW: Status
- New Diagnostic Thresholds
- Goggle-Based Visual Field (GBVF) device



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SANS Prevalence



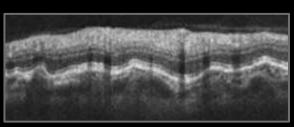


SANS Prevalence

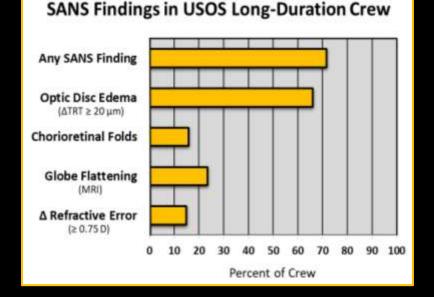


- SANS: Unique to long-duration spaceflight (LDSF) w/ unclear pathogenesis & pathophysiology, and no perfect terrestrial analog
- "Earliest Indication" of SANS detected in 72% of LDSF crewmembers When ≥1 of the following signs are detected in either/both eyes during or immediately following spaceflight:
 - Optic disc edema (≥20 μm increase in peripapillary total retinal thickness [ΔTRT]) 66%
 - Chorioretinal folds 16%
 - Globe flattening (MRI) 23%
 - Hyperopic shift in refractive error (≥0.75 diopters) 15%









-- Slide 4 --



On-orbit Diagnostic HW: Status





On-orbit SANS Diagnostic Hardware



| Required On-orbit Tests | Associated HW | Status |
|---|---|--------|
| Vision Screening | Acuity Pro (Acuity Pro, Inc.) | |
| Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) & MultiColor Imaging | Spectralis OCT2 (Heidelberg Engineering) | |
| Fundoscopy (Color retinal photography) | Pictor Plus (Volk Optical) | |
| Ocular Ultrasound | Vivid q (GE HealthCare) | |
| Tonometry | Tono-Pen AVIA (Reichert) | |
| Threshold Visual Field | Not yet available – ETA 2024 | |



https://www.nasa.gov/image-feature/nasa-astronautshane-kimbrough-sets-up-medical-imaging-gear



https://www.nasa.gov/sites/default/files/thumb nails/image/3_nick-hague-fluid-shifts.png









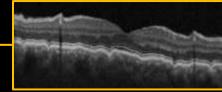
| F | DIAGNOSTIC THRESHOLDS FOR SANS | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Feature of SANS | Earliest indication | Clinically Concerning | Pathological: Acute Functional Impact | Pathological: Affecting Long-Term Health | |
| OPTIC DISC EDEMA | ≥ +20 µm ∆TRT and/or evidence of mild edema not meeting Frisen grade 1 | ≥ +55 μm ΔTRT and/or Frisèn grade ≥ 1 Note: Post-flight lumbar puncture recommended | Visual field loss (e.g., enlarged blindspot) Associated anatomical signs to be determined | Permanent visual field loss and/or reduced retinal nerve fibre layer (RNFL) thickness | |
| CHORIORETINAL FOLDS | Evidence of folds (choroidal or retinal) or peripapillary wrinkles | Sharp folds in vicinity of macula | Distorted central vision Associated anatomical signs to be determined | Permanently distorted central vision, atrophy of retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) or photoreceptors, and/or choroidal neovascularization | |
| GLOBE FLATTENING | Evidence of posterior globe flattening (centered at optic nerve insertion) and/or decreased axial length (centered at fovea) | Moderate change | Shift in refractive error beyond power of available in- flight "Space Anticipation | Currently unknown | |
| REFRACTIVE ERROR SHIFT | ≥ +0.75 dioptres | | Glasses" | Currently unknown | |





| F4 | DIAGNOSTIC THRESHOLDS FOR SANS | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Feature of SANS | Earliest indication | Clinically Concerning | Pathological: Acute Functional Impact | Pathological: Affecting Long-Term Health | |
| OPTIC DISC ≥ +20 μm ΔTRT and/or evidence of mild edema not meeting Frisen | | ≥ +55 µm ∆TRT and/or Frisèn grade ≥ 1 | Visual field loss (e.g., enlarged blindspot) | Permanent visual field loss and/or reduced retinal nerve | |
| grade 1 | Note: Post-flight lumbar puncture recommended | Associated anatomical signs to be determined | fibre layer (RNFL) thickness | | |
| CHORIORETINAL | Evidence of folds (choroidal or | Sharp folds in vicinity of macula | Distorted central vision | Permanently distorted central vision, atrophy of retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) or | |
| FOLDS | retinal) or peripapillary wrinkles | | macula Associated anatomical signs to be determined | | photoreceptors, and/or choroidal neovascularization |
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| Earliest indication | Clinically Concerning | Pathological: Acute Functional Impact | Pathological: Affecting Long-Term Health | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
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| 75 dioptres | 92 <u>2</u> | Glasses" | Currently unknown | |
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Goggle-Based Visual Field (GBVF) Device





Goggle-Based Visual Field (GBVF) Device



- Being developed for extended-duration exploration missions (e.g., Mars)
 - 2018: Project initiated via NASA & TRISH funding
 - 2020-21: Three prototypes delivered
 - 2022: Ohio State University conducted clinical validation study
 - GBVF vs. Humphrey; 25 normal subjects, 25 w/ known VF defects
 - Devices showed similar capacity to detect defects/normals
 - Subject preference: 36% none; 44% Humphrey; 20% GBVF
 - Provided useful recommendations to further improve GBVF device hardware & software











Goggle-Based Visual Field (GBVF) Device



- Being developed for extended-duration exploration missions (e.g., Mars)
 - Nov 2022: Parabolic flight testing 4 flights / 120 parabolas
 - Evaluated human factors (e.g., fit, ergonomics, comfort, light blockage, usability) and basic functionality of device in 0-g
 - Final report being generated, but preliminary results surpassed expectations
 - FY23/24: Perform GBVF modifications, per FY22 recommendations
 - FY24/25: ISS Tech Demo







Thoughts? Questions?



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